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(No. 1317.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852. [*Established in* 1826.]

LIFE OF A TRAITOR.

(From the "Archives Americanes.")

JUSTO JOSE URQUIZA.

PART IV.

At the end of the year 1846 the River Plate question presented an aspect more favourable for the allied Republics. The intrigues of Brazil to bring upon them the armed intervention of two European Powers had succeeded in their own Ministers, had excited against it the hatred and contempt of all America. The Minister Peel, questioned by Viscount Palmerston in the House of Commons (1) as to the status of these affairs, stated that the "circumstance of the independence of Montevideo having been established by the mediation of "Great Britain, *certainly* did not confer upon her the right of guaranteeing it by force; and that no authorization had been given to the Representative of the Government, or to the Commander of the naval forces of England for invading the Parana." And Lord Aberdeen, more explicit in his declarations, shortly after manifested to the Argentine Minister, and to the Envoy of Brazil himself, in London, that "the Government of H. M. was determined to *recall the intervention*, and to terminate the questions pending with the Argentine Confederation by a friendly arrangement."

These words were heard with displeasure by the Minister of the Empire, from being contrary to his basis, which was to fan the flames of war. But accustomed to the dissimulation so common in the Court he represented, he replied unmoved, "that his Government was also disposed to understand with that of Buenos Ayres, as American and a good neighbour; that it respected the administration of General Rosas, because it believed it to be an element of order and legality in these countries, and that it deplored the act of the preceding administration, in the mission of Viscount de Abrantes, with respect to the intervention." The arrival of Mr. Hood confirmed these announcements, with which the manifestations made by the Minister Guizot in France accorded. Meanwhile Commodore Purvis was relieved from his command; and though the conduct of his successor was not more plausible, the fact of the removal of that active agent of a rebel faction from these shores, and an active supporter of an unjust cause, was another favourable symptom of a speedy and satisfactory solution.

Nor was the aspect of the Confederation in the interior less flattering. The wish of supporting the sovereign rights of the Country at all hazards, was profound and unanimous, the enthusiasm of the Community loudly and ardent, the attitude of the Governments generous and magnanimous. One of them that had devisted, had again returned to occupy the place that correspond to it in their councils, and to honour in which its brothers were engaged. The Confederation, full of vigour and of glory, shone resplendent in this great Continent, whose rights it defended, under the guide and gallant direction of the Great Citizen who presided its destinies. His enemies were now aware that their efforts to shake his power were vain, as the charges they brought against him to justify them were unfounded. Public opinion had been compelled to yield to the evidence of facts; and respectable organs in Europe and America, just and impartial from being disinterested, obviously took their side to the cause so ably maintained by the Hero of the Argentine Confederation. Despicable on the other hand were the efforts of Brazil to prolong the contest, from the discredit into which it had fallen, since it was surprised conspiring against the rights of America. The policy of the Government was hostile, its intentions perfidious, but its power was null, and its march irresolute to oppose the definitive triumph of those that combated for the independence of the New-World.

Such was the state of the question that was discussed with arms in the River Plate, when Urquiza conceived the idea of meddling stupidly and abusively with affairs that did not belong to him, and superior to his understanding. Without any knowledge of the simplest principles of the public law of nations; without respect to the Government Charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, invading and attaking its prerogatives, and misdirecting the negotiations that were continued with the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France, from their natural course, he surreptitiously offered himself as mediator to the intrusive Government of Montevideo, and not only solicits and accepts the charge, but also accepts the conditions of an arrangement which was to be adjusted betwixt the interested parties; and all this without informing or consulting anybody, and complicating, by such a marked act of insubordination and audacity, a position already difficult in itself.

On informing General Rosas and President Oribe of the steps he had taken, he communicated to the on the despatch he had received from him who called himself "Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Montevideo," (2) concealing from them the initiative he had taken, hoping that it would remain undiscovered. But it was his own agent Chain who divulged it, writing to a friend, highly satisfied, and without calculating the import of his words, *I have gained two horses;* (3) which was the reward Urquiza had offered him, if he attained his object. But the mediation, as Urquiza presented it, who had solicited it, appeared proposed by Magariños in the name of his Government, and was formed into a despatch, in which amongst other ideas, injurious to the Government of the Confederation, and to its ally President Oribe, the following paragraph was found, which would have sufficed for its rejection—

"The Government of Montevideo has given persevering and reiterated proofs of its fervent wishes to "put an end to the war; *whilst, unfortunately, that of the Argentine Republic has manifested itself with equal persistence to be actuated by contrary sentiments.*" (4) Urquiza assented then, to the most serious charge that could be brought against the Government of Buenos Ayres on which he depended, declaring it to be exclusively responsible for the continuation of the war, and for all the evils caused by it to the two allied Republics. And he made a similar communication to President Oribe, telling him that "the bases proposed by the Government of Montevideo, were the same as those of Encada, with but *little difference*," and "that from that moment he was going to take *the measures necessary for the suspension of hostilities.*" [5] In his presumptuous ignorance it appeared to him then, that mediation, which is an act reserved to a third power, *(tierce puissance)* could be exercised by the Governor of a Province, belonging to a confederate State; and that this Governor, without authorization from the rest of the Governments, and *without an especial* investiture from the Chief of the State, could assume the character of mediator, being a belligerent, form engagements, accept and dictate conditions, and even *take measures to suspend hostilities*, without soliciting and without awaiting orders from him who alone had the right to put an end to them. All this is incomprehensible, and could only originate in the brains of a man destitute of every idea of public organization: and notwithstanding this is the man who dares to offer himself as organizer of the Republic!

The effect of this communication was that of surprise on the part of President Oribe, and of indignation on that of General Rosas. In a confidential letter of the latter to Oribe, [6] he expressed to him the strong impression made on him by "such an unexpected and singular occurrence, under circumstances of awaiting from day to day the reunion of the allied Powers, upon the bases already accepted of the negotiation of peace." But the Government of Buenos Ayres, searching to the bottom of the question, and developing all great wisdom the principles of international law, marked the numerous and serious infractions of the treaty of 4th January 1831, that binds the Provinces in a national body. And these infractions were evident; because the 4th article imposes on them the duty of "not hearing, or making any propositions, or celebrating any private treaty, one Province by itself with another, or with any other Government, *without the previous express consent of the rest of the Provinces*:" and Urquiza had made and heard propositions from an intrusive authority, without the consent of the Government that centred in itself the power of all the Provinces.

[To be continued.]

(1) In the session of the 23d March 1846.

(2) Transcribed in his notes of the 3d December following.

(3) Letter of Chain to Don Lucas Moreno, of the 6th of the same month.

(4) Mayo's letter to Urquiza of the 18th November.

(5) Despatch to President Oribe, already mentioned, of the 3d December

(6) Of the 16th December.

BRAZIL AND THE NOMINAL GOVERNMENT OF MONTEVIDEO.

(Continued from our last.)

TREATY OF LIMITS

BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, and the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, convinced that it would be impossible to establish a sincere and lasting alliance between the two countries, without removing as far as possible every motive of ulterior disagreement, recognising that the question respecting their boundaries is one of the most serious, and that therefore a definitive adjustment in that respect is of great importance, to serve as a basis to all the other arrangements and agreements that their common relations and interests demand, have accorded in celebrating the present treaty, and for that purpose name as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.—(The same parties respectively as in the Treaty of Alliance.)—

Art. 1st—The two High Contracting Parties, convinced of the importance it is to their good relations, to arrest at an understanding as to their respective frontiers, agree in recognising as annulled and of no value, the different treaties and acts, on which were founded the territorial rights that have heretofore been alleged in the demarcation of their boundaries, and that this general renunciation be understood as expressly made of those which Brazil derived from the convention celebrated in Montevideo, with the Gubernative Junta, on the 30th January 1819, and of those which the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay derived from the reservation contained at the end of the 2d clause of the treaty of incorporation, of the 31st July 1821.

Art. 2d—The High Contracting Parties recognise the *uti possidetis* as the basis that must regulate their frontiers, and designated in the said clause 2d of the treaty of incorporation of the 31st July 1821, in the following terms—

On the East by the Ocean; on the South by the River Plate; on the West by the Uruguay and on the North by the River Cuareim as far as the ridge Santa Ana, which divides the river from the Santa Maria, and in this quarter by the rivulet Tacuarembó Grande, following on to the sources of the Yaguaron, enters lake Merim, and passes by the source of the San Miguel to join the Chuí, which falls into the Ocean.

Art. 3d—The general terms of this designation not comprehending the necessary specialities in certain places, that the course of the boundary line may be clearly determined; the High Contracting Parties, wishing to avoid the difficulties that do or may exist on that account, and at the same time to correct certain irregularities of the line that prejudice its police and security, and that are susceptible of being corrected without any important alteration of the *uti possidetis* basis, agree in declaring, and declare and rectify the boundary line in the following manner:—

1st—From the mouth of the rivulet Chuí in the Ocean, the boundary line will ascend by said rivulet for the distance of half a league, and from the point where the half league terminates, a straight line will be drawn, which passing to the South of Fort San Miguel, and crossing the rivulet of that name will seek the first sources of the rivulet Palmar. From the sources of the rivulet Palmar, the line will descend by said rivulet till reaching the rivulet which the chart of Viscount de San Leopoldo calls San Luis, and the chart of the engineer Colonel José Maria Reyes styles *India Muerta*, and by this it will pursue to the lake Merim, and circle its western bank, at high water mark to the mouth of the Yaguaron.

2d—From the mouth of the Yaguaron the line will continue by the right bank of said river, following the most southern branch, that has its source in the valley of Acegua, and the hills of that name; from the point of that source a straight line shall be drawn to cross the Rio Negro, opposite the confluence of the rivulet San Luis, and the boundary line shall continue by said rivulet San Luis, till reaching the ridge of Santa Ana; proceed by that till it reach that of Haedo, at the point where the branch of the Cuareim of that name, denominated rivulet Invernads, by the map of Viscount de San Leopoldo, and without a name in the map of Colonel Reyes, and descend by the said branch till it enter the Uruguay.

Art. 4th—Recognising that Brazil is in the exclusive possession of lake Merim and the river Yaguaron, and that it must remain therewith according to the basis adopted of *uti possidetis*, admits of it the purpose of arriving at a final and amicable settlement, and recognising moreover the expediency that the Brazilian vessels that navigate lake Merim should have ports where they may enter, and the Oriental ones that navigate in the rivers where these ports may be, the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay agrees to cede to Brazil in perpetuity for such purpose half a league of territory on one of the banks of the Seboilati, that may be designated by the Commissioner of the Imperial Government, and another half league on one of the margins of the Tacuary, designated in the same manner, the Imperial Government being at liberty to cause to be erected on said territories all the works and fortifications it may deem expedient.

Art. 5th—As soon as the present treaty has been ratified, the two High Contracting Parties shall name each a Commissary, to proceed in common accord at the earliest date, to the demarcation of the line at the points where it may be necessary, in conformity with the preceding stipulations.

Art. 6—The exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty shall be made in Montevideo within the term of 30 days reckoned from this date, or sooner if it can be possible.

In testimony whereof &c., in the usual form, under date Rio Janeiro, Oct. 12th, 1851.]

[L.S.] Honorio Hermeto Carneiro Leao.
[L.S.] Antonio Paulino Limpo de Abreu.
[L.S.] Andres Lamas.

[The Imperial ratification bears date, Rio Janeiro Oct. 13th. 1851]—

[Signed] PEDRO THE EMPEROR.
Paulino José Soares de Souza.

UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, October 23, 1851.—The following has been issued by the President:

BY A PROCLAMATION—Whereas, there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this Country is at peace. And, whereas, there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned in or may be engaged to take part in the same. And whereas, such enterprises lead to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are universally prohibited by law. Now, therefore: I have issued this my Proclamation warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise in violation of the laws and mutual obligation of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offenders That if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government on their behalf. I therefore expect all well disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent any such enterprise, and call upon every Officer of the Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment, every such offender.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

This Proclamation is issued, says the *Sun*, on information received that some Texans had organised themselves and crossed the frontiers.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The highest interests of humanity require that the Mother and Daughter should continue uncompromisingly friendly; and, in the course of their active competition, and the frequent heart-burnings and bickerings to which it must necessarily give place, it is refreshing to meet with an oasis, of international justice and courtesy, such as the following:—

THE AMERICA YACHT.—At a dinner recently given to Commodore Stevens, at New York, to celebrate his return from England, the following graceful tribute was paid by that gentleman to the authorities of this country:—"Every arrival was greeted with every hospitality and courtesy, not only by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Royal Yacht Club, but by the officers of Government. Lord Palmerston sent down an order that the America should be admitted in all the English ports on the footing of English yachts—the Custom-Houses were all free to her—and the admiral of the station at Portsmouth placed every assistance and civility. The Earl of Wilton and the Veteran Marquis of Anglesey, now 80 years of age, were among the first visitors on board, and they and all the noblemen and officers of the Yacht Club, and numberless others, evinced in every manner the kindest feelings, and showed us the most delicate attention. From the Queen herself we received a mark of attention rarely accorded even to the highest among her own subjects; and I was given to understand that it was not only intended as a courtesy extended to myself and friends, but also as a proof of the estimation in which she held our country, thereby giving a significance to the compliment infinitely more acceptable and valuable. Long may the bond of kindred affection and interest that binds us together at present remain unbroken! As a further proof of the feeling of the Government and the people towards us, I will mention the following act of kindness:—We had the misfortune, the day before the race with the Titania, to knock off a part of our outer shoe. This rendered it necessary that we should haul her out; and we repaired to the Government dock, at Portsmouth, for the purpose. On the instant the application was made an order was issued by the admiral to

repair her in the shortest time possible. If you could have witnessed the vigour and good will exhibited, from the admiral down to the humblest mechanic of the yard, to complete her for the next day's race, you would, I am sure, have felt the obligation [rendered so doubly binding by the manner in which it was tendered] as deeply and sincerely as ourselves, and would regret as much and as sincerely as ourselves, that any cause of quarrel should arise to separate two nations that want but to be better acquainted with each other's good qualities to become and to remain fast friends. She was docked at 12 and finished by 8 o'clock the same evening. For this important service no remuneration, in any shape or way, would be listened to. The admiral, in expressing the pleasure it gave him to do us a service, endeavoured to prevail upon us to believe the obligation to be altogether on his side. I trust, with confidence, that if occasion should occur, this delicacy and feeling will be as promptly and as delicately reciprocated."

[Times.]

GERMAN COLONY IN BRAZIL.—There is a colony of 12,000 Germans at San Leopoldo, in the south of Brazil. They are neutral in the present contest with Buenos Ayres. Their object is, however their dream, is of a German Republic from Rio Pardo to Santa Catharina. They have only 400 slaves. All are workers, and in this respect form a contrast to the natives, the latter being dependant on slavery. Without slaves the Portuguese Brazilian is helpless, and the abolition of slavery would be the downfall of the empire. Thus the Germans constantly become more powerful, while the Portuguese decrease, or at best, remain stationary. These Germans-Saxons will yet play an important part in the history of that great and richly-endowed country.

[Anti-Slavery Reporter, Nov. 1.]

BUENOS AYRES.

TREATY OF LIMITS.—Those who wish to satisfy themselves on this interesting question, the basis and *sine qua non* condition of the formidable diplomatic array of the 12th October 1851, must peruse the report of Sir Woodbine Parish's map, published in London by Arrowsmith in 1834; in which the Oriental Republic has the limits assigned to it, that were understood and implied in the Preliminary Convention of 1828, and that correspond pretty nearly with those recognised and sanctioned in the Treaty of 1,777, between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal; on the validity and obligation of which the Argentine Government has uniformly and perseveringly insisted.

Tracing the new boundary line, sanctioned by Andres Lamas, in the Treaty under consideration, it will be found that more than ONE THIRD of the entire Oriental territory has been ceded to the Empire. After 20 years of insidious encroachments, amidst anarchy instigated, and *difficulties* created and fostered for its own sinister purposes, the Imperial Cabinet comes forward, at the moment of mortal agony, in the career of an intrusive and merely nominal authority, with the *equitable pretension* of the *uti possidetis*. [*Keep what you got.*] to which it superadds another maxim or principle, equally popular in the Imperial councils,—*to catch what you can!* In this we have the clue to the apparent, and to the effective cupidity and grasping ambition,—of the Brazilian Government.

After a blasphemous invocation of the Holy and Blessed Trinity, and an ostentatious parade of the cant terms, humanity, civilization, christianity &c., we are launched on the shoreless ocean of mutual interests and reciprocity. In the hands of Imperial diplomatists, reciprocity has become more plastic than Gutta Percha. Any one may satisfy himself at a glance, of the vast and substantial advantages surrendered by, or extorted from the Oriental Republic, but the magic rod of Herr Alexander must be applied to, to discover the wherefabouts of its equivalent compotions. Even the beggarly subsidy of 60,000 patacons a month, is only conditional, during the pleasure of His August Imperial Majesty; and by a previous notification of six months, may be suspended on any day and at any hour; the principal and interest guaranteed, moreover, by a grinding mortgage on the revenues of the Republic. As a business transaction, it may go by a christian name; but it is essentially jewish in every form and lineament.

The Champion of a spurious liberalism in the Uruguay and the Parana, PEDRO SEGUNDO clutches the Lake Merim and the River Yaguaron in his miser grasp; and excludes the flag of his helpless protegee from their sacred waters, albeit they lie within the confines of its now diminutive territory. To "high water mark," and no farther, may the Republican littorals approach. To what the account of reciprocity, we must fall back on the proffered holocaust of the Island of Martin Garcia, in favor of the commerce of the world; a proposition that contrasts rather glaringly with the surreptitious appropriation of certain islands in the Uruguay, opposite the mouth of the Cuareim. Stingy and grasping in all that concerns himself, PEDRO SEGUNDO is the pink of liberality, in whatever concerns the Argentine Republic; verifying the homely adage, that "cooks make free with horses' corn," or as our friend Huddibras has it:—

"Compounds for sins he is inclined to,
By damning those he has no mind to."

It may be interesting to see the general appreciation of these treaties by the Brazilian press; and we select with preference the "Jornal do Commercio," of the 7th December last. "The treaty of limits," says a correspondent, "to which the precedence of publication has very properly been assigned, will itself indemnify the Coffers of Brazil for very large disbursements." And after drawing a glowing picture of the *reciprocal* advantages that are to result to the two High Contracting Parties, the balance inclining decidedly in favor of the Empire, he clenches his argument by the following ingenuous appeal—"In the face of these considerations, we now ask, and once for all, what are a few thousand hard dollars? For the honor of Brazil we waive any discussion on this point to have allowed a free commerce by the frontier of Rio Grande do Sul, as the Imperial Government has succeeded in doing, from the military contributions that General Oribe had established here, especially on the passage of cattle, to the serious prejudice of the two States, would be ample compensation' . . . . "There now exists a Brazilian diplomacy! It may now be expected to influence the destinies of humanity! Let Europe respect America; two thousand leagues debilitate the power of their cannons; the increasing civilization and power of the American States will shortly despise all their caprices"—

Bearing in mind the notorious disparity of the two High Contracting Parties, and that the short lived triumph of Brazilian Statesmanship and diplomacy is the exact measure of Oriental defeat, we think these galling reminiscences by the Senator and his Ministerial Plenipotentiary, might with propriety have been spared; and with the recent example of the Cousel Sentis' apology, and with the ink hardly dry of the equally decree, that proffers the coasting trade of the Empire to any Power capable of protecting it, the swaggering bravado hurled at old Europe might also have been dispensed with. We hazard little in predicting, that the Oriental alliance, and the leonine compacts that begin to come to light, are not likely to add much to the power or prestige of Brazil in South America. To the Argentines in particular it is an important and seasonable revelation, that shows what they have to expect from the triumph of Imperial policy and diplomacy. "It is naught, saith the buyer; but when he is gone away, then he boasteth." This is the measure that has been dealt out to Andres Lamas; and what else need others expect who confide in Imperial justice or generosity?

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF URQUIZA,
OR
the influence of Brazilian gold on the Entrerriano Aspirant.

It is said to be the inseparable quality of ambition never to look behind it; and in corroboration of this assertion, and for the sake of the contrast they involve, we will first transcribe the following paragraphs of a letter of Urquiza's friend of his in Montevideo, when the present punic Cabinet of Brazil, insidiously feeling its way, and evidently well informed as to the baseness of character of this presidential patriot, made him its preliminary overtures:—

"San José, April 16th, 1850.

My Esteemed Friend,

"You may judge what my astonishment must have been, on learning that the Brazilian Government had given credit, by the persons to, to Charge d'Affaires in Montevideo, to ascertain if it might reckon on my neutrality. How could the Brazilian Government for a moment imagine, that I would remain an indifferent and passive spectator in a country where nothing less was at stake than our nationality and our rights! How could it *believe me capable of betraying my Country, and the sacred compromises that bind me to it*, and thus to efface my antecedents by an ignominious stain!

"The Imperial Government, whatever may have been the motive of its conduct, *has proved to me, without supposing me capable of violating my sacred obligations*, forgetting that I have still a glorious Brazilian to the best of my power, as I will do for the future. It has judged itself, because, judging so unfavorably the acts of another Government, it gives room to think that its own as evil, and *that it is capable of the most low, ignoble and detestable sentiments*, it infers that I am capable of *villanies that I have not incurred nor will commit*.

"It is necessary that the Brazilian Government should be aware, and fully aware, that in case of a war, General Urquiza, with the brave Entre-Rianos and Correntinos, will personally go gallantly to fight on the field of battle for the rights of his Country, and sacrifice, should it be necessary, his person, his interests, his reputation, all that he possesses.

"JUSTO JOSE DE URQUIZA."

Now, on the 20th December, 1851, we have Urquiza, as *General-in-Chief of the Vanguard of Brazil*, proclaiming his troops in the following terms:—

SOLDIERS—We carry with us powerful elements of victory, because the *American Alliance* with Brazil and the Oriental Republic, render us powerful to combat the ambitious Governor of Buenos Ayres, and because these Governments, that have no other interest than the fall of the Argentine Tyrant, proffer us all the elements of war of which they can dispose. The Oriental Republic has already placed among you its veteran troops, and the enlightened Government of Brazil also generously and nobly co-operates with its Armies and Squadron, to the triumph of Argentine Liberty, which you will proclaim by reason and maintain by your lances."

Again, on the same date, Urquiza to the "INHABITANTS OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION":—

"COMPATRIOTS—I have spoken to you in the name of the Country, and I expect to be believed by you, because all the acts of my public life are the most *eloquent testimony* of the *sincerity* of my words, of the *rectitude* of my intentions, and of the *nobleness* of my aspirations, which are none other, than to see the heroic Argentine Confederation organised, happy and powerful, and its sons, who are my brethren, living under the protection of the laws which, in civilized communities, guarantee the life and property of the citizens. This is my sole ambition, as it will be my *glory*, after the triumph, to hang up the sword which Liberty has placed in my hand, to combat the public usurper of the national prerogatives."

We are aware of the transformations of time; but when we hear the same mouth, and almost in the same breath, pronounce black to be white and white to be black, we are tempted to doubt of the personal identity, or mental sanity of the speaker. Which are we to believe, Urquiza of the 16th April 1850, or Urquiza of the 20th December 1851? To believe both would require the faith that may remove mountains. Here are public documents, each a common witness that neutralise each other; and leave us in sad perplexity as to "the sincerity of words," "the rectitude of intentions, and the nobleness of aspirations."

In the designation assumed in these proclamations, "General-in-Chief of the Allied Army of the Vanguard of Operations," Urquiza completely raises the dark veil of mystery that has hitherto covered his infamous doings. The General-in-Chief of the Vanguard is subject, as a matter of course, to the General in-Chief of the main body; which in this case cannot be the Imperial Baron do Caxias. His aim is to set matters in their true light. Urquiza therefore is not only the refractory General, but the vice-gerent of Baron Caxias. We have seen strange and unaccountable proceedings; but we are not prepared to resign our confidence in human nature, at the bidding of a recreant despot, who contemplates the motives of personal interest and ambition, to set the ignominious part assigned him in the Imperial army.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.—In consequence of the resignation of D. José Ponni, from a lamented indisposition, D. José Maria Rojas has been appointed President of that important Court; and we are happy to see with the entire approbation of all parties concerned. As a patriotic citizen and an enlightened statesman, who has rendered long and good services to the Country, the presence of Señor Rojas will fill up with weight and respectability to the decisions of the Tribunal; and we heartily congratulate him and the commercial community on the auspicious occasion.

MONTEVIDEO—Our dates are to the 9th Instant; but, as regards the Oriental Republic proper, and in a political sence, all is flat, stale and unprofitable. The present has become a sea of stagnant idleness; no man daring to look behind, whilst no one can see before.

The Imperial honey-moon has passed; and the fondest soon cloy of the presence of an army of occupation. Baron Caxias and his myrmidons, doomed to vegetate, or rather batter on the remains of the Oriental nationality, are *sinking fast below par*; and, in the actual indifferentism, we read the certain growth of the germs of the loathing revulsion of the sated voluptuary.

Commodore Grenfell has been busy with his steamers in the neighbourhood of the Diamante carrying over the Brazilian vanguard; and the unbridged partisan corps of the avowed Argentines that conduct the "Comercio del Plata," finds a dignified vent, in hounding on the "dogs of war," the apostate rebels and foreign mercenaries, that are to rip open the bowels of their Mother-country, to glut the vengeance and redress the wrongs of the prostrate faction to which they "belong." Such is the state of this unhappy civilization and christianity of the Caxias-Urquiza *regeneration*.

After much vascillation, and a fruitless experience of foreign mediation department, Señor Battle declares it is *no go*; and has tendered back the seals of Office; which have been confided *provisionally* to Pino the Minister of War. We look forward to no doubt the accurracy of our information, as regarded the Battle scism; but the court and resolute terms of his recent resignation show the breach to be irreparable. All honor to whom honor is due; sooner or later everything Oriental and patriotic must inevitably revolt against the iron away of Imperial domenation; and the circumstance of their being of the first to supurn the galling yoke, entitle Dr. Alsina and Colonel Battle to a generous amnesty for the past: and to others who begin to feel the pointed iron of foreign oppression enter their souls, we have only to say,—"go ye, and do likewise."

COMMUNICATED.

TEMPERANCE IN ALL THINGS.

Address, delivered at the semi-monthly meeting of the Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society, on Tuesday evening Dec. 16th 1851, by one of the members—

Most persons when they hear the word "Temperance" used generally recur in mind to the temperate use of intoxicating liquor solely, as if a temperate use of the articles of consumption under this general head was the alone duty of man—but no—the word "Temperance" has not this restricted sense—its range and application has a much wider field—it lays its authoritative hand on the various and multiplied articles that are provided by the God of nature for man's sustenance and enjoyment, and requires that in the enjoyment and use of each due moderation be observed—And permit us to remark in passing that were man still in his natural and original condition, prior to his apostasy, he would never attempt to put forth his hand to the intemperate or excessive enjoyment of any of God's creatures, because he would at once see that they were mainly designed as instruments in sustaining his natural life, not as having the primary object of ministering enjoyment or happiness, although this may have been indirectly intended.

But the mandates of Temperance are not furnished alone for our guidance in the use of those aliments which are provided for the supply of our bodily wants—they are directed also to the control and regulation of that world of wants which we have within us—What man is there on the face of the earth who is at rest? who feels no indefinite longing after something or other—all men everywhere and in every age have felt dissatisfied with the present—they are always looking to the future, the distant and unrevealed future, as the sure and satisfying epoch from which they shall date their attainment to full content—Do what you can you cannot crush those undefinable aspirations in a man's breast—Set before him the oft repeated overthrows he has met with in all his previous efforts after his object—how he has lain a breathless and vanquished victim, giving over the pursuit as altogether useless—but all will be in vain—So it is very evident, that if man would not subject himself to those seasons of despondency, he must keep in check his desires, that they may not be void of temperate use of worldly enjoyments—He must submit himself to the instructions and control of an enlightened reason, that invariably frowns on every unreasonable indulgence of our appetites and passions—she presides over the compound being called man—She alike watches the movements and superintends the direction of his moral, intellectual and physical powers—If they are exerted to natural ends, and not stretched beyond their intended and ordained limits, she places her seal, and stamps on every action thereof the broad seal of her approbation—Not so with the man who wanders from the course she points him to pursue—He in vain looks to the opinion of his fellows for a favorable sentence—he is rejected—he skulks from her presence like a condemned and guilty wretch—

Experience is necessary for man, if he would be happy, to be careful and observe on what objects his affections fasten and connect themselves with—We cannot live without loving, and the noble and worthy object—we are so constituted as to make this necessary to our happiness—No man can live in himself alone—He must diffuse, so to speak, his affections around him—and they may be they will fasten on a dear friend, on riches, on the attainment of power and popularity, and happily sometimes on virtue—

It is highly necessary also that man should not consume too many of his hours in recreations—That hours spent in rational recreation are necessary and useful to man in his present state, no thinking person will deny—They are the means of refreshing and invigorating our minds after seasons of close attention to business or study—but many persons indulge themselves too freely in recreations and pleasures—They make them more the end of life than as a refreshment to fit and help to the discharge of the duties belonging to life—Such are the allotments—No man should be greedy for pleasures and shrink from labour—Though man, in consequence of the curse upon from God, has involved himself in the necessity to labour, and tho' it is a penalty he pays for his transgression and disobedience, yet labour in man's present circumstances is a great good, it is essential to his happiness—man is not called to work with his hands and exert his muscular forces, as some of us are, yet he has to work with his mind—he has to apply himself to many a weary and solitary hour of study, for the purpose of filling successfully the position he is called to occupy as an expounder of truth, moral or scientific to his fellow men—nor has the weight and the presence of many cares and anxieties, which the possession of wealth or other property involves, to the rich holders—None are exempted from labour—Do not suppose that the rich and affluent are respecting their internal natures as their outward condition would indicate—Many of the rich man's heart is often the scene of most internal disquiet and alarm, as the announcements succeed each other, that another and another of his ships is made a most hopeless shipwreck of his affairs—

We must also be discreet and temperate in the use of our intellectual powers—As it is quite possible to overwork and wear out the material machine, so it is likewise with the immaterial or thinking principle—We must subject both to the direction of reason—bodily labour no man in the course of a year will accomplish so much as the man who works by the law of temperance or moderation—He will ever bring to his bench or work the same energy, by aid of which he will perform far more than the man who toils all day until a late hour at night, and allows himself no refreshment for his body and mind, in enjoying his evening hours in rational recreation and social intercourse with his fellows—And we doubt not, were an aggregation of the experiences of working men made, the majority would go to establish the fact, that as a matter of worldly prudence and policy, the law of temperance in reference to bodily labors is more favorable to a life of happiness and of permanent and lasting prosperity, than the system of protracted and unsparing application to the labors of the bench or the work shop—T.

Miscellaneous.

THREE MINUTES BY THE WATCH.

Blunders by waiters, of the most curious and laughable character, are so common as hardly to be the most laughable one we have heard of since the waiter scooped out the inside of the watermelon and served up the beautiful green shell, in a cattle mistake! Hereunto that occurred at one of the principal hotels in Boston, a few years ago. A specked English "gent" with a very short tailed coat, a large number of plaids on his pants, a considerable amount of dark-cloth gaiters, a remarkably small cane, and

particularly yellow gloves. He had just arrived from the great commercial emporium of Great Britain and Ireland, *via* Boston, New York and a number of other small towns and villages. He approached the breakfast table, prepared to make a decided impression, and gave a pretty fair idea of *L'Anglaise en songe*, and after selecting the most desirable situation possible for the accomplishment of his purpose, beckoned a waiter to him and stuck his eye glass in his eye—not the waiter's eye, but his own individual organ. After surveying him for a moment, he addressed him with—Are—a there—a any English waiters to-ist?"

"Which, sir?" inquired the waiter.

"English waiters; don't you "ear me?"

"Oh yis, sir; of course, I do. Plenty of 'em, sir. What 'ud ye plaze take for breakfast, sir?"

"If you're not an English waiter, sir!" replied the gent."

"Oh yis, sir; I don't spake divil a word beside English, excipin' Irish; but I'm a lawful subject of Quæen Victory."

"Well then, if I can't get an English servant to wait on me, I must take an Irish one.

"Yes, sir," said the lawful subject of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

"Well then, get me a couple of eggs, and boil them precisely three minutes, not a minute bubble more, and a cup of coffee—here's eah, very rare, and some toast."

"Yis, sir," said the waiter, and started off.

"And recollect, three minutes for the eggs, and the coffee, calling him back.

"Yis, sir," said the waiter.

The gent disposed himself to the best advantage, and waited the arrival of the eggs. Upon cracking the shell they were as hard as a baptism, and with utmost indignation he turned upon the waiter and inquired of him if he had not directed him to cook them just three minutes.

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter—"I did, sir; I counted 'em myself."

"What! didn't you look at the clock?" exclaimed the gent, with marked surprise.

"Hev'l a cuore, sir," said the Irishman—"divil a one to look at! What 'ud I be after looking at the clock for all the time?"

"Oh, this is too much, positively!" said the gent. "Here, you stupid fellow, take my watch and go to the kitchen, and boil me a couple of eggs, just three minutes with it."

"Yis, sir," said the waiter taking the watch.

"If you understand now, sir?" replied the gent.

"Of coorse, sir," was the reply, and off he started.

At the expiration of three minutes appeared the waiter with the breakfast, and on the plate with the eggs, the watch was deposited. As the gent was about to take up the watch the waiter stopped him by exclaiming—"Take care, sir; you'll burn your fingers—it's hot, sir!"

What's 'ot?" inquired the gent.

"The watch, sir."

"The watch!" echoed the gent.

"Yis, sir; *sure did'nt ye tell me to bile the eggs with it three minutes, and sure I did it.*"

What!" said the horror stricken gent, starting up—"boiled the watch!"

"Yis, sir—three minutes!"

The gent, like the watch, was completely *done*, and seizing his gold lever, he made a speedy exit, uttering curses loud and deep, tossing his watch from hand to hand, as a boy does a hot potato, to cool it.

(Cin's Advertiser.)

EXCHANGE—Jan. 10.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	19
Patriot Doubloons	4 96
Spanish do	par.
Bills on England, per doubloon	75s. 6 Fis 6d per oz.
Currency	per dol. 2 13–16d.
Do. Montevideo	4 ½ disc.
France, per doubloon	discount p c. 8
United States, do	discount p c. 8
Rio Janeiro	per 1 p. ct. disc.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 3?4
The lowest 287½

Permits for shipping specie ..... no sale.
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 7?s. 6d. per oz. Lowest 7?s.

FREIGHTS.—Jan. 9.—RATES.

England.		
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs	70	75s.
Salted do. " "	{	40s
Tallow, in boxes & pipes " "	{	40 & 45
Hides of wool and hair " "	25 & 30s.	
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ℔ p.)	60	65 70f.
Salted do. 1000 " "	30	35 & 35.
Tallow, 1000 k, in boxes or pipes nominal	—	& 45
Produce in bales, per 42 ft	40	& 45
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ℔ p.)	75	& 80s.
Salted do. " "	30	& 35s.
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ℔ p.)	20	& 22
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 2 ℔ p.)	⅜	& 4 cent.
Salted do. " "	¼	& ¾
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft	60	& 70
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs	3?s.	
Montevideo.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs	5?s.	
Horses,		
o. do. in Spanish bottoms 70?s. in foreign do. 6 ?s.		

EXPORTS—Jan 9.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow without bulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pounds of 36 lbs.		62	& 65
Do. do. do. cow, 23 lbs	do.	60	& 62
Do. do. do. camp, 2 ½ bulls, 25 lbs.		58	& 60
27 lbs.		58	& 60
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs	"	62	& 63
Do. do. N. America, 31	"	56	& 58
Do. of all sizes	"	56	& 57
Do. of low weights, say lower, 17 lbs	"	50	& 52
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs	"	60	& 62
Ox hides, salted, 50 à 65 lbs. per piece	"	30	& 30
Cow do. do. do.	"	43	& 44
Horse do. dry, each	"	10	& 10
Do. do. salted	ris. sil.	5	& 6
Nonatto, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, pounds 35 lbs.		55	& 58
Skins, duty 4 ℔			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.		40	& 41
Nutria, (seacoe,) per lb. 44 rials silver			5ris.
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.		17	& 18
Do. washed	"	29	& 33
Merino, dirty,	"	30	& 32
Do. washed	"	60	& 70
Fine, dirty	"	60	& 70
Do. washed	"	60	& 70
Cordova, baled	silver	20	& 22½
Horse hair, duty 4 ℔			
Short, brush		35	& 36
" mixed	"	30	& 30
" long	"	90	& 90
Cow hair, with guarus		22	& 23
Do. do. clean		43	& 47
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba		22½	& 23
" pure		30	& 32
Hide cuttings, garass, duty 4 ½	sold	33	& —
Horns, duty, 4 ℔ 100, mil	ris. silver	100	& 120
Inferior do.	do.	500	& 600
Do. Cow	do.	200	& 250
Switch feathers, duty 4 ℔			
Long black, lb.		6	& 7
Do. short white		16	& 18
Do. loose		4	& 5
Jerked beef, duty 4 ℔	cwt.	22	& 30
Brown, skin & marrow 4 ℔ p. mil	ris.	80	& 85
Mares' grease, 6 ris. silver, or dol		12	& 13
Goat skins, per dozen	ris. silver	22	& 32

Very little cattle introduced this week—and few transactions in produce from the great fluctuations in the currency.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, Jan. 3, Wind N. W., British brig Tartar, 267 tons, Henry Roger, from London 23d October, to Alfonso Rivoits, with 40 casks, 10 hogsheads and 250 kegs paint, 180 rolls cordage, 16 pipes oil, 7 do. linseed oil, 6 casks zinc, 64 crates earthenware, 311 casks ale and porter, 160 boxes sheet tin, 200 kegs nails, 1 box brushes, 84 tons coal, 648 half barrels and 40 kegs powder, 1 carriage, 1 box wearing apparel, 1 do. books, 1 do. hats, 55 boxes, 27 bales and 84 packages merchandise.

Oldenburg brigantine Gesine, 162 tons, M. Molde, from Cadiz 28th October, to Freyer Brothers, with 18 pipes wine, 7 tons lead, 100 lasts salt, 400 jars oil.

Sailed, Lubeck brig Henrich Gustav, 250 tons, Frans, for London, despatched by Leon Caumartin, with 3000 salted ox and cow hides, 251 bales wool, 5 do. hair, 2 do. nutria skins, 7709 horns, 50,000 bones, 250 pipes tallow.

Spanish brig Salvador, 170 tons, Millet, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 4530 quintals jerked beef.

National brig Dos Amigos, 137 tons, J. B. Cuneo, for Bari, despatched by C. Galeano, with 2432 quintals jerked beef.

Arrived, Jan. 4, Wind N., British brig Wilton Wood, 243 tons, John Pyot, from Liverpool 19th Sept., to Gibbs 30th ult., to John Best & Brothers, with 20 barrels sugar, 3 half pipes brandy, 44 boxes slates, 113 tons coal, 18 hogsheads, 5 bales and 4 boxes merchandise.

Russian brig Louisa Betty, 208 tons, George Thompson, from Montevideo 30th ult., in ballast, to A. Van Praet.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 3d inst.

Swedish brig Eugenie, Captain C. A. of Virgin, from Montevideo 3d inst.

Swedish corvette Lagerbjelke, Commander Engelkart, from Montevideo 3d inst.

Sailed, British steam packet Prince, Captain William Valter, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Southampton.

Danish brig Dolphin, 228 tons, Tuhl, for Falmouth, despatched by Plowes, Atkinson & Co., with 4600 salted ox and cow hides, 227 pipes and 78 bores tallow.

Arrived, Jan. 5th Wind S. W., in the afternoon changed to W., British schooner Victoria, Stephen Risso, from Montevideo 3d inst.

Passengers—16. Doubloons—550.

Belgian brigantine Denise, 163 tons, Daems, from Antwerp 9th November, to Bingre, Bornefeld & Co., with 340 barrels sugar, 62 pieces canvas, 26 boxes wax, 26 do. marble, 300 do. indigo, 122 do. glass ware, 13 do. Cologne water, 684 do. merchandise, 3 canons, 8 wheels.

Bremen brig Arminius, 237 tons, G. Nordenholtz, from St. Ubes 7th Nov., Bahia 8th Dec., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 250 moyos and 140 ours spars.

Sailed, French barque Henri et Louise, 192 tons, Gautier, for Cette, despatched by J. B. Vignal, with 1960 salted ox and cow hides, 100 dry do. do., 11,700 horns, 69 bales wool, 205 do. sheep skins.

American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, for Montevideo.

Arrived, Jan 6, Wind N. E., Hamburg brig Friedrich Ernst, 198 tons, A. E. Amondsen, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to Freyer Brothers, with 3000 alqueires salt, 126 dry hides, 40 pipes brandy, 250 rolls tobacco, 84 doubloons.

Spanish polacre Pronta, 175 tons, Ramon Roig, from St. Catherine's 29th ult., in ballast, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 78 barrels fish, a quantity of books, and 50 doubloons.

Spanish barque Pelegrina, 201 tons, Felipe Julia, from Montevideo 24 inst., to Felix Buxareo, in ballast.

Spanish polacre Cristina, 217 tons, Pablo Domenech, from Montevideo 31 inst., to Felix Buxareo, in ballast.

Spanish polacre Josefa, 200 tons, Carlos F. Rosee, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast, with 680 salted hides.

Sardinian polacre Irene, 146 tons, Antonio Blesich, from Montevideo 3d. inst., in ballast, to Geronimo Riso.

72—doubloons—100 patacones.

British brig Panope, 230 tons, G. W. Ward, from Rio Janeiro 22d. ult., to Wilfred Latham & Co., with 6000 alqueires salt.

Passengers—1.

British brig Venilia, 203 tons, William Martin, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., in ballast, to order.

Danish brig Cybele, 210 tons, P. Schaffer, from Montevideo 4th inst., to Freyer Brothers, with 8947 pieces lumber.

American barque Miguelon, 182 tons, A. Hugues, from Rio Grande 2d inst., to order, in ballast.

Sailed, British brig John Robertson, 208 tons, Baxter for London, despatched by John Gait Smith & Co., with 197 pipes grease and tal ow, 50 pipes mares greases, 4,010 salted ox and cow hides, 694 do. horse do., 19 bales horse hair, 12 half do., 5 seroons do., 40,000 bones.

Arrived, Jan. 7., Wind S., Spanish brig Amistin 176 tons, Pablo Alsina, from St. Catherine's 29th ult., to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

Spanish brigantine Esperanza, 144 tons, Jose Riveras, from St. Catherine's 30th ult., to Felix Buxareo, in ballast.

380—doubloons.

Danish brig Dorothea, 250 tons, John Barthen Diewitz, from New York 7th Nov., to Freyer Brothers, with 7913 pieces lumber, 100 joists, 8 boxes and 3 packages merchandise.

British brig Isabella, 280 tons, John McFee, from Cadiz 7th November, to Briscoe & Co., with 660 cahiees salt.

Sailed, French barque Gil Blas, 303 tons, Villar, for Havre, despatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 8,120 dry ox and cow hides, 6,242 salted do. do., 97 bales wool, 22 do. feathers, 12 tons bones, 61,000 bones, 1 box merchandise.

Arrived, Jan. 8., Wind N., at 4 p.m., changed to S. E., fresh, heavy rain, American steamer Manuelita Rosas, A. H. Gazzam, from Montevideo 7th inst.

Passengers 20.

British brig William Bayley, 198 tons, William Teasdell, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.; to Rosas, Herrera & Baudrix, with 6,000 alqueires salt.

British brig Hellespont, 255 tons, G. Cooper, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., in ballast, to order.

Sailed, American ship B. Aymar, 435 tons, Carver, for New York, despatched by O. J. Hayes and Co., with 10,453 dry ox and cow hides, 2,740 salted do. do., 517 bales wool, 20 do. sheep skins, 1 do. ostrich feathers, 29 bales and 52 serons hair, 4 bales goat skins, 4,172 horns, 1 package nutria skins.

Arrived, Jan. 9, Wind E. N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., fresh, Bremen barque Rio Packet, 160 tons, M. Wenker, from Salt Island 26th November, Rio Janeiro 21st December, to Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Jordan, with 90 moyos salt, 300 patacons.

Sardinian brig of War Colombo, Captain F. Cavagnaro, from Montevideo 8th inst.

British brig Warrior, 173 tons, Henry Beymon, from Cadiz 21st November, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 117 lasts salt, 343 boxes raisins.

British brig from Cadiz 35 days, to Hughes Brothers.

Belgian brigantine from Antwerp to Cadiz 13 days, thence to this port 50 days, to Ambrosio P. Lezica.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Pachetto Felice, 163 tons, Villa, for Genoa, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 4138 salted ox and cow hides, 6504 dry do. do., 5000 horns.

The British barque Stranger, 250 tons, Miller, master, which sailed hence for Ensenada on the 9th Dec., cleared at the Custom House on the 9th inst., for the West Indies, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 80 mules, 67 bales hay.

The Spanish schooner Armenia, 137 tons, Miguel Roldos, master, from Montevideo 31st ult., in ballast, consigned to Llavallol & Sons, arrived in the Salado on the 5th inst.

The British brig Charles, 190 tons, John Esnouf, master, from Cadiz 10th November, with 130 lasts salt, consigned to De Lisle Brothers & Co., arrived in the Salado on the 5th inst.

MARKET,—Jan 9, 1852.

Ex-Fred. Ernst, from Rio Janeiro, 40 pipes caña 1,125 dols. p. p.; ex-Caroline, from Cette, 314 pipes red wine 550 dols.; 140 boxes frontignan wine, 32 dols.; 60 do. brandy 32 dols.; 50 do. assorted cordials 42 dols., 40 do. pickles 22 dols.; ex-Blanca Aurora, from Barcelona, 437½ pipes red wine @20 dols. p. p.; ex-Margherita, from Genoa, 100 pipes Cette wine 535 dols.; 140 casks oil 60 dols. arroba; 70 bales white Genoese paper 15 dols. ream; 250 brown wrapping do., large size, 15 dols. do.; 7 casks refined sugar 5? arroba; ex-Henri et Louise, from Cette, 300 pipes red wine 550 dols.; 150 boxes frontignan do. 30 dols.; 35 empty earthen jars, 3 sizes, 41 dols.; 40 casks vinegar 44½ dols.; p. 8 hogsheads loaf sugar 38 dols. arroba; ex-Skane 400 barrels flour 5½ dols. silv., on shore; ex-Manuelita Rosas 238 barrels do. 5¼ dol. silv., on shore; 200 Wool 13 tons coals 6½ dols. silv., on board; 200 pieces matting 3 a 3¼ cur. dols. piece; ex-Arminius 1,800 fanegas salt 9 rials silv. on board.

From Deposit—100 boxes cod fish 80 dols. quintal, 200 serons Paraguay tobacco 85½ dols. arroba; 170 do. do. 32 dols. arr.; 80 do. do. yerba 40 dols. arr.; 20 bales white Spanish paper *marca balanza* 43 dols. ream, 60 barrels Santos sugar, white 34 dols. arr., brown 28 dols.; 100 barrels brown Rio Janeiro do. 28 dols. arr.; 200 bags do. farina 12 dols. arr.

At Auction—60 barrels American crushed sugar 44½ dols.; 150 serons Paraguay tobacco 35 dols. arr.; 20 casks Bordeaux wine 326 dols. cask; 20 boxes cordials 45 dols.; 55 barrels flour 166¾ dols.; 200 bags Mendoza flour 14½ dols. arr.; 20 pipes Marseilles wine 555 dols.; 40 boxes cod fish 87 dols. quintal, 25 barrels ale 52½ dols. doz.

DIED.

On the 20th ult., much and deservedly respected, Margaret Eastwood, aged 17, youngest daughter of John Abbott, New-castle-upon-Tyne.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is our melancholy duty to confirm the death of our partner Mr. S. Cathrein, at Paris on the 6th of October last, in consequence of which the partnership carried on here under the Firm of

S. Cathrein and Mallmann

has been dissolved, Mr. J. Mallmann being charged with the liquidation of the late Firm.

Buenos Ayres, 5th January, 1852.

S. Cathrein and Mallmann.

Referring to the above advertisement, we beg to announce that we have this day formed a new copartnership, under the firm of

J. and F. Mallmann

intending to continue the same line of business as the late Firm, of which Mr. J. Mallmann was a partner.

Buenos Ayres, 5th January, 1852.

Joseph Mallmann
Frederic Mallmann.

Wants a Situation as Gardener, a man who perfectly understands his business, raising vegetables, flowers, fruit trees, grafting, budding, &c., &c. Any application at No. 198, Calle Santo Domingo will be immediately attended to. J. 10—2c.

ENGLISH CHURCH SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given that a general Meeting of Subscribers to the English Church School, will be held on Wednesday next, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., in the School room, to consider the Report of the Committee and other important matters.

Buenos Ayres, January 8th, 1852.

By order
F. Hughes, Secretary.

For Sale.

At No 15 Calle Tucuman, seeds and plants of this country, generally wanted in Europe and North America. Also ornamental plants for the patios of Buenos Ayres. J. 10.—3p.

Mr. Losh's School will be reopened on Tuesday, January 13th, 1852.

Long live the Argentine Confederation!
Death to the traitors to the salvage unitarians!
Urquiza!

The undersigned Doctor of Laws, and Advocate in the tribunals of the Republic, has the honour to acquaint his friends and the public that, with the consent license from H. E. the Supreme Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Illustrious Brigadier General D Juan Manuel de Rosas, he has opened his Study, and offers his services at N. 91 Calle del Parque.

Adeodato de Gondra. j.10—3p.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY,
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "GIL BLAS," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of prices and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

To be Published by Subscription in February 1852, in 2 vols. post 8vo., by John Murray, London.

Adventures and Travels in 1849, by

WILLIAM PARISH ROBERTSON.

The matter ranges over his passage to Yucatan—Shipwreck—Yucatan—Campeachy,—Vera Cruz,—Journey to the City of Mexico through Jalapa and Puebla,—the City of Mexico,—its Politics and Finances,—its people and all its most remarkable features,—Real del Monte,—its circumjacent country,—return by Orizava and Cordova,—Passage to New Orleans, thence to the Falls of Niagara, and back to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington,—return to New York, and thence home by Cunard's line to Liverpool.

Subscriptions received at Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, No. 85.

Price to subscribers 4 silver dollars.

Dr. B. Canstatt continues offering his services to his friends and Public in all the branches of his Profession, No. 125½ Calle del Perú.

Liverpool Arms Tavern and

Boarding house n. 130 and 132 Calle Reconquista; one square and one half from the River.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has recently opened the above Establishment and hopes by unremitting exertions and attension to still merit their favours, where he can give the best accommodation in Boarding and Lodging, and on the most reasonable terms having on hand the best class of wines, spirits, ale, porter &c. &c. The advertiser thinks their is no need of commentations of his name as well known, having kept a Boarding house and tavern for many years in this City. An ordinary every day a one select, also a snack at any hour, and dinners dress and sent out at the shortest notice. d. 3.

THOMAS WEIBLE.

The undersigned being about to leave the country, requests all persons having legal claims, and those owing him, to call at No. 3, Calle Mal. Ney, for liquidation within eight days from this date.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 2, 1852.

MICHAEL HEVEY.

Shipping List
or
John Higginbothom.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Belgian brig *Rubens*, 285 tons, A. L., Comelissen, commander, and has only room for a few bales, and will be despatched forthwith. Jan. 3.

For London. Bremen barque Adelaide, 320 tons, A. 1. a remarkably fine vessel, and only on her first voyage, has disengaged room for a few tons of light freight. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. Decton & Co.

For London. Dutch barque "Massenypah, 265 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Vander Berg, commander, has room for a few tons of sole Hides and light freight. Nov. 29.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For London. Swedish barque "Active" 265 tons, A.1 at Lloyd's, Holmgreen, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Teunesen & Co.

For London. British bark "Sabina," 267 tons, A.1. at Lloyds, has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers. Dec. 30
Consignees Messrs. J. Best Brothers.

For London British brig Hugh, 211 tons Fitzgerald, commander has only room for thirty tons of salted hides, which will be received immediately. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs J Galt Smith & Co.

For London British barque Ipswich 231 tons A. 1. Galle commander, a well known favorite trader now loading, and has only disengaged room for fifty tons of cargo. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Liverpool. British bark "Town of Liverpool," 320 tons A. 1. Flood commander, has only disengaged room for a few bales Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool British barque Mercutio, 234 tons A. 1. Wilmshurst, commander, well known in the trade and may have room for a few tons of cargo. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque "Neptune", 280 tons A. 1. J. Le Feuvre commander one of the fastest vessels out of Jersey and in every respect a remarkable new vessel, has disengaged room for part of her cargo. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Prussian barque "Forschritt," 532 tons, A. 1. Runge, commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Bunge Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brigantine "Maria," 180 tons, A. 1. Kroger, commander, has only room for passengers. n.29.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rothenthal & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Sardinian bark Buena Maria 267 tons, A. 1. has her entire cargo engaged and only room for passengers d 6.
Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish schooner Helene, 164 tons, first voyage, a chartered vessel, and only room for passengers. d.6.
Consignees Messrs. Treussein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brigantine Adeline, 124 tons A. 1, Ipland commander, a chartered vessel and only room for passengers. Jan 3.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley, Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque Delphin A. 1 350 tons register and on her first voyage and has first rate accomodations for passengers. Jan 3.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brig "Arethusa", A. 1 315 tons register, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. Jan. 3
Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wandby & Jordan.

For Antwerp. Belgian brig "Infatigable," 242 tons, A. 1. Cordier, commander, has all her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch. Jan. 3.
Consignee Adol. van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. The "Phoenix," has all her cargo engaged and has only room for passengers
Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co.

For Antwerp. Russian schooner "Catharina," 173 tons, A. 1. Van Kamper, commander, has all her cargo engaged and only room for passengers. d. 30.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Antwerp. Prussian bark "Freidhandel," 315 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a first rate opportunity, and has only room for 1000 dry hides.
Consignees Messrs. F. Madero & Co.

For Antwerp, French Brig Adelaide, 190 tons, a new vessel now on her first voyage has only room for a few tons dry hides and is a most desireable conveyance. Jan. 3.
Consignees D. Calvo & Son.

For Antwerp. Russian brig Louise & Betsy, 180 tons A. 1. a first rate opportunity and has only room for a few tons of cargo. Jan.3.
Consignees Adolf van Praeit, Esq.

For Havre de Grace. French brig "Lizol," 184 tons, A. 1. Lloyd's now loading, and all her cargo engaged. n—15.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Havre de Grace. Packet of the line French Ship Magnetic, 430 tons, on her first voyage and proved herself one of the fastest vessels in the trade, has only room for a limited portion of the cargo. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Tuscan brig "Romulo" A. 1. 180 tons, Chappuzi, commander, will sail in the course of thirty days. n 29.
Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co.

For Freight or Charter. The regular trading A. 1. British brig "Wilton Wood" 245 tons, Pyott, commander, is ready to receive cargo and is a well known opportunity. J.10
Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wandby & Brothers.

British brig "Venilia" 203 tons A.1. for 12 years Martin, commander, all ready to receive cargo in the Inner roads and is in every respect a first rate opportunity being a small carrier. J.—10
Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wandby & Co.

British barque "INGO 323 tons first class, Warwick commander a well known favourite vessel particularly for the good delivery of her cargoes. Jan. 3. Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

British brig "William Sorlie," 230 tons A. 1 at Lloyd's Finances commander, a moderate carrier and a first rate opportunity. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first classes Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For other particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
or
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp.
The A. 1. clipper built copper and coppered fastened Belgian brig "Windhond, 203 tons, Captain Grond. This fine vessel has now commenced loading and having only room for 3000 dry hides or equivalent in bales will have quick dispatch. Dec.27
Consignee J. C. Meyrelles, Esq

For Rio de Janeiro.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
The fast sailing A. 1. British brig X. L. 174 tons, Capt. J. Hughes. This vessel will have quick dispatch and has most excellent accommodations for passengers, apply to the owner Sutton, Jr., licensed ship broker, No. 14 Reconquista.
Dec.—27.

For Southampton. Passengers only. The A.1. clipper built Hamburg barque Hannah and Fanny 204 tons, Capt. S. N. Decker has all her cargo engaged and excellent accommodations for passengers. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. J. J. Kick and Co.

For New York. The A. 1. fast sailing coppered and copper fastened American barque "Manager" 300 tons, Capt. Haskell, this fine vessel has the greater part of her cargo engaged and only room for about 100 bbls. Her accommodations for passengers are most excellent. Jan. 3.
Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. The A. 1. Sardinian brig "Espero," 200 tons register, G. B. Molfino, master. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers and will have quick dispatch. J. 10.

For Havre de Grace.
Passengers only. The superior copper and copper fastened Hamburg brig "Alcion," 193 tons, Sinn, Master. This fine vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will have very quick despatch. J.—10.
Consignee Messrs. Collet Dieu & Co.

For Southampton. Passengers only. The A. 1. Sardinian brig Antonio, 246 tons register, A. Briano, master. This vessel will have her cargo engaged, and has excel ent accommodations for passengers. Jan. 10.
Consignee Bernardo Delfino, Esq.

For Freight or Charter.
The clipper built A. 1. Oldenburg brigantine GESINE, Molde, master. This vessel is a small carrier.
Consignee Messrs. Freyer Brothers.
The A. 1. copper and coppered fastened Danish brig Dorothea, 201 tons register, Riewer, master. Jan 10. Consignee Messrs. Freyer Brothers.
Sardinian polacre Concepcion, 146 tons, M Ferraro, master.
For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No 14 Calle Ls Reconquista.

Wanted, a female Cook for a family who lives at a Quinta. Apply at this Office.

Notice. On Sale the following Articles—
Superior Port and Sherry, in bottle.
Cognac, in bottle or per gallon.
Hollands Gin, in cases.
Jamaica Rum.
Havannah Cahn.
Cordials of various kinds.
Porter and Ale in quart and pint Bottles.
Carlon wine in cask.
Port and sherry do.
Green and black tea, various kinds.
Malaga raisins.
Country do.
Currants superior quality.
English pickles and sauces.
Refined salad oil and many other articles in the same line of business, at 3 Rivadavia Corner, corner of Calle la Merced No. 10 and Mayo No. 48.
12 December 1851. o.—c.

Hibernian Hotel. 26 Calle Piedad, one square from the River.
The undersigned begs to inform his friends, Captains of vessels, and the public generally, that he has opened the above Establishment, where he can give the best a accomodation [south as Board, Lodging, &c] at moderate charges. Has also on hand the best class of Ale, Porter, Wines, &c. &c.
JOHN GEOGHEGAN. n 15.o. c.

Shipping List
or
Charles R Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool. Passengers only.
The very fine fast sailing British brig "Elizabeth Backhouse," 242 tons register, Joseph Bewly, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and shipping and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has excellent accommodations. J.—10.
Consignees Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.
French Brig "Sapeur Pompier," 193 tons Maliegre, Commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's is a chartered vessel, and has only disengaged room for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Havre de Grace.
Packet of the Line.
French ship "Furieux" 320 tons, Victor Garbe commander, is well known in this trade has positively but a large portion of her cargo and has still disengaged room for freight, her accommodations for passengers are excellent. d 27.
Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa and Co.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French brig "Corneile" 207 tons, J. P. Nogues, commander, is a chartered vessel, has a great part of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch, she has still room for freight and passengers. For further particulars please apply to the Captain. dec. 27.

For Havre de Grace.
French barque Bonne Aimée, 231 tons register, Brion, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, well known in this trade, is a chartered vessel and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has excellent accommodations. jan. 3.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp. Passengers only
The fine and remarkably fast sailer first class Belgian brig Infatigable 242 tons, has all her cargo engaged and will sail in a few days. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. d. 27.
Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Great Britain. Passengers only the well known regular trader A. 1. British barque "Mary" 252 tons, Beer, Commander, offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers having superior accommodations. d 6.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For Marseilles and Cette.
Passengers only
The well known regular trader A. 1. French barque "Australie" 210 ton: register, Molle, Commander has all her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail in all thirteenth and offers a superior opportunity to passengers for whom she has good accomodations. d. 20.
Consignee J. B. Canard, Esq.

For Brazils.
Portuguese barque "Amazonas," 203 tons, Nicholao Reipe, commander, is a fast sailer and having a chartered vessel offers a superior opportunity to passengers having good accomodation. J.—10.
Consigne J. Cuelho Meyrelles Esq.

For Rio Janeiro and Havana.
Hamburg brig "Alcion" 193 tons, Sinn, Master, B. H. Gartner, commander, is first class at Lloyds a very fast sailer and will have good despatch, this vessel offers a superior opportunity to passengers having most superior accommodations. J.—10.
Consignee Messrs. H. Hartenfels & Sons.

For Isle of France and Calcutta.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Norwegian barque Immanuel 350 tons register, C. F. Lorensen commander, has a part of her cargo engaged and only room for passengers and for the above destination and will have quick despatch. For further particulars please apply to the Captain. d. 27.
Consignees Messrs. V. Casares and Sons.

For Falmouth and the Continent.
PASSENGERS ONLY.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. French barque "Lessing" 348 tons register, Friederichs, commander, is a very fast vessel and being well fitted up for the comfort of passengers offers a most desireable opportunity. J.—10
Dec 27. Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Marseilles and Cette.
French barque "Bon Pere," 246 tons, register Martin Commander A. 1. at Lloyds, a very fast sailer and will positively have quick despatch, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and can admit the remainder on freight, her accommodations for passengers are superior. For further particulars please apply to Mr. Maguan at the Hotel de Paris, or to d. 20.
Consignees Messrs. Casares and Sons.

For Havana and Matanzas.
The very well known regular trader Spanish brig "Avenguste Emilee" 270 tons, Juan S. Sandelis, Commander has chartered for this voyage and has only disengaged room for passengers. d 20.
Consignees Messrs. Llavallol and Sons.

For Boston.
Sardinian Polacre "Irene Adelaide" 146 tons A. 1. Blesich, commander is a very fast sailer and being a chartered vessel will have quick despatch, has superior accommodations for passengers. J.—10
Consigne G Risso Esq.

For Montevideo. Passengers only. The well known and fast sailing British brig "Reform," 145 tons, David Murray, Commander, is A.1. at Lloyd's, and has only disengaged room for passengers for whom she has superior accommodations. For further particulars please apply as below. jan. 3.

For Santander, Coruña and Bilbao. The well known regular trader fast sailing Spanish barque Angelita, 247 tons register, Marzi, master, has a great portion of her cargo engaged and can admit the remainder on freight. This vessel has very good accommodations for passengers and will have good despatch. jan 3.
Consignee F. Berdier, Esq.

For New York. The very superior, new copper and copper fastened A. 1. American barque Mangola, 319 tons per register, Haskill, master, will positively have quick despatch, and has only room for 100 bales or equivalent, has superior accommodations for passengers. jan 3.
Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

For Hamburg.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1 Hamburg brig "Frederich Ernst," 198 tons register, A. E. Amondsen, commander, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit 3000 dry hides on freight. This vessel offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having very good accommodations. 1.10.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Freight or Charter.
British brigantine "Philip Dean," 187 tons registry, Rose, Commander, is first class at Lloyds a small carrier and very fast sailer will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. d. 27.
Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wandby & Co.
British schooner "Kathrine Gwladys" 161 tons, register, M. Abell, Commander, is A.1. at Lloyd's, a remarkable fast sailer and will be ready to receive cargo.
Consignees Messrs Duguid, Barton and Co.
Russian brig I D A, 257 tons, A. G Stem, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and small carrier, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. 13
Consigne Henry J. Ropes, Esq.
The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Swedish barque Zenobia, 360 tons register, G. Gudmarson, commander, is a most superior opportunity to shippers, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. jan 3
Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.
British brig "Tartar," 262 tons register, Henry Rodgers, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's a fast sailer, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. J.10.
Consignee Alfonso Riveria, Esq.
British brig "Harlequin" 235 tons, register George Cooper, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years and is now ready to receive cargo. jan.10
For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

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Consigne J. Cuelho Meyrelles Esq.

Portuguese brig "Orient" 155 tons, J. P. Alves commander, is a fast sailer, a chartered vessel and offers a superior opportunity to passengers having good accomodation.
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For Rio Janeiro and Havana.
Hamburg brig "Alcion" 193 tons, Sinn, Master, B. H. Gartner, commander, is first class at Lloyds a very fast sailer and will have good despatch, this vessel offers a superior opportunity to passengers having most superior accommodations. J.—10.
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For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11' $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.S., 100 ft. English equal to 102 Burgos; 180 ft. French equal to 173 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 111 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm), equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. We leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 3rd inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destination*
	NATIONAL.			
June 20	Bg. San Pio, Prigrio	E. Ochon & Co.	160	
	Bg. Dos Amigos, Cuneo	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	182	Brazil.
	Schn. Alejandro, Ballo	C. Galeano	192	Brazil.
	BRITISH			
Sept. 14	Bg. John Robertson, Bowden	Galt Smith & Co.	208	London.
Nov. 19	Bk. Town of Liverpool, Flood	Russell & Hood	336	Liverpool.
" 28	Bk. Melody, Jones	Hughes Brothers	252	England
Dec. 14	Bg. Hibbert, Mellor	James Carthy	209	London.
" 17	Bg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	Best & Brothers	211	London.
" 23	Bgn. Sail'p Dove, Morris	J. E. Hartenfels	197	
" 23	Sp. Dolphin, Murray	De Lisle Brothers	265	Falm'th.
" 23	Sp. A. L. Hughes	Bradshaw, Wandby & Co.	315	De Lisle.
" 23	Bg. Reform, Murray	Charles R. Horne	145	Mo'video
" 23	Sp. Arethusa, Rubbie	Brothers & Co.	315	Falm'th.
" 23	Bk. Ipswich, Galle	E. Lumb & Co.	233	London.
" 23	Sch. Kathrine Gwladys, Abell	Duguid Barton & Co.	161	
" 26	Bk. Neptune, Le Feuvre	E. Lumb & Co.	247	Liverpool.
" 26	Bk. Wilton Wood, Pyott	J. Thompson	245	
" 28	Bg. Earl of Derby, Hodge	J. Best & Brothers	196	
" 28	Bk. Frederick Sneckinson, Burley	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	301	Liver'l.
" 21	Bg. Wild Rose, Spine, Primor	De Lisle Brothers	222	
Jan. 2	Bk. Mercutio, Sewell	Best & Brothers	234	Liverpool.
	AMERICAN.			
Oct. 4	Sp. B. Aymar, Crowell	Y. Casares & Sons	435	N. York.
Nov. 18	Bg. Crocodile, Hard	S. B. Hale & Co.	72	Boston.
" 19	Bk. Manager, Haskell	S. B. Hale & Co.	300	N. York.
" 25	Bk. Ocennus, Bowers	O. J. Hayes & Co.	242	Boston.
	FRENCH.			
Oct. 12	Bg. Linot, Lemaire	D. Calvo & Sons	184	Havre
Nov. 7	Bk. Australie, Molle	J. B. Canard	210	Cette.
" 11	Bk. Alcion, Sinn	Collet Dieu & Co.	193	Havre
" 18	Bk. Bon Pere, Martin	Treussein & Co.	246	Cette.
" 22	Bk. Henri et Louise, Gautier	J. B. Vigné	192	Cette.
" 25	Bk. Sapeur Pompier, Maliegre	E. Ochoa & Co.	193	Cette.
" 28	Bk. Bon repos, Magnan	Leon Caumartin	246	Ce.le.
Dec. 8	Sp. Bk. Lessing, Friederichs	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	348	Boulogne.
" 18	Bk. Adelaide, Lorthiel	Diego Calvo & Sons	72	Antwerp
" 17	Bk. Corneille, Nogues	E. Ochoa & Co.	207	Havre
" 18	Sp. Paonia, Garbe	E. Ochoa & Co.	257	Havre.
" 21	Bk. Henri Bonnet, Brion	A. Van Praet	231	Havre.
" 26	Sp. Marguerite, Ducournau	A. Dunoyer & Co.	242	Havre.
" 28	Bg. Caroline, Hayan	Teisserenc Valtat	138	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 27	Bk. Nasr,	Llamba, Cambacores	235	England
Dec. 7	Bg. Salvador, Milcet	E. Ochon & Co.	170	Havana.
" 11	Zcner, Ramos	Llavallol & Sons	270	Havana.
" 12	Bg. Arrogante Emilio, Sandelis	Llavallol & Sons	270	Havana.
" 14	Sch. Peseca, Milbes	Llavallol & Sons	172	Havana.
" 17	Pol. San Antonio, Ducall	Felipe Semillosa	151	Havana.
" 18	Bg. Rosario, Ramos	Felipe Semillosa	151	Havana.
" 23	Pol. St. Garein	Felipe Semillosa	205	Canaria.
" 23	Bk. Angelita, Marzi	Francisco Berdier	247	Genoa.
" 26	Bg. Mercedes, Olivier	E. Ochoa & Co.	201	
" 26	Sch. Dolores, Lopez	Llavallol & Sons	153	Havana.
" 26	Sp. Buenos Aures, Parés	Llavallol & Sons	230	Havana.
" 26	Pol. Catalina, Hombrabella	Juan Borderes	43	Spain.
" 26	Pol. Madonna, Marino	Llavallol & Sons	130	Havana
" 26	Bg. Joaquin, Rovira	Llavallol & Sons	186	Havana.
" 26	Sch. Rosa, Morillas	Llavallol & Sons	136	Havana.
" 26	Pol. desnagera, Pages	Llavallol & Sons	137	Spain.
" 27	Bg. Mercedes, Olivier	E. Ochoa & Co.	201	
" 27	Bk. Angelita, Marzari	Fran isco Berdier	247	
" 29	Bk. Joven Agustin, Fernandez	Luis Buxareo	198	
	SARDINIAN.			
Oct. 16	Bg. Sultano, Porcella	B. Viale & Co.	360	Genoa.
" 26	Bk. Pacho, Pacho, Pelico	Juan Borderes	230	Spain.
" 28	Bg. Genni Fanny, Guggino	José Avegno	223	Genoa.
Nov. 7	Pol. Tyrone, Russ	Savoni, & schiaffino	139	Genoa.
" 25	Bk. Esperia, Canevaro	B. Viale & Co.	382	Genoa.
" 27	Bg. Aurelio, Ivo	José Avegno	223	Genoa.
Dec. 3	Bk. Vittorina, Vaccaro	Jacinto Caprile	283	Genoa.
" 9	Pol. Margherita, Picasso	José Avegno	119	
" 9	Pol. Bk. Isabel, Bonfiglio	Almanzia & Co.	172	England.
" 17	Pol. General Garibaldi, Coronego	Leon Caumartin	157	
" 19	Bg. Delfino, Figarezza	Jacinto Caprile	210	
" 23	Bg. Apollo, Lavarello	Jacinto Caprile	210	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Dec. 14	Bk. Emmanuel, Sorensen	V. Casares & Sons	350	E. Indies
	HAMBURG.			
Nov. 19	Bg. George & Aloys, Valentin	George Rick & Co.	189	Antwerp
Dec. 20	Bg. Alcyon, Sinn	Collet, Dieldin & Co.	193	Havre.
" 23	Bk. Sylphide, Garlieb	F. E. Hartenfels Sons	247	Havana
	BREMEN.			
Oct. 24	Bg. Phoenix, Dierckx	George Rick & Co.	210	Antwerp
" 31	Bk. Ida, Schmidt	Jacob Der Hagen	253	Antwerp
Dec. 17	Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	V. Casares & Sons	325	Falm'th.
" 29	Bk. Adam, Bunge	Zimmermann & Co.	400	
	DUTCH.			
Nov. 30	Bk. Massenypah, Vander-Berg	Bunge, Bornefeld	267	London.
	BELGIAN.			
Sept. 18	Bg. Rubens, Comelissen	Charles R. Horne	285	London
Oct. 17	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Praet	242	Antwerp
Dec. 3	Bg. Windhond, Gross	J. C. Meyrelles	204	Antwerp
	PRUSSIAN.			
Oct. 21	Bk. Fortschritt, Runge	Bunge, Bornefeld	532	England
Dec. 12	Bk. Freihandel, Steffens	F. Madero & Co.	380	Antwerp
	TUSCAN.			
Oct. 17	Pol. Romulo, Sheppard	A. Manzilla & Co.	180	Rio Jne.
	DANISH.			
Sept. 27	Bg. Delphin, Tuhl	Flowes Atkinson & Co.	226	England
Oct. 6	Bgn. Henriette, Rohrs	J. S. H. ber & Co.	146	Hamburg
" 6	Bgn. Hermann, Schmidt	Jacob Der Hagen	253	Antwerp
Dec. 3	Bgn. Helene, schenckel	Treussein & Co.	176	England.
" 23	Bgn. Adeline, Ipland		137	Falm'th.
	LUBECK.			
Oct. 11	Bg. Henrich Gustav, Frauz	Leon Caumartin	250	London.
	RUSSIAN.			
Dec. 11	Gall. Catharina, Kramer	C. Thompson & Co.	173	Antwerp
" 29	Bg. Ida, Sten	Henry J. Ropes	257	
	SWEDISH.			
Nov. 27	Bk. Actif, Holmgreen	Treussein & Co.	260	London.
Dec. 26	Bg. Sidon, Hammerberg	Treussein & Co.	209	
" 28	Sg. Scandia, Sidon	Treussein & Co.	267	
" 29	Bk. Zenobia, Gudmarson	Wedekind & Co.	360	
	HANOVERIAN.			
Oct. 10	Bg. Luna, Christiansen	A. Van Praet	240	London.
Nov. 9	Bk. Laddrost Luchers, Cordsmann	E. Rums y Rubert	400	Antwerp
	PORTUGUESE.			
Dec. 30	Bk. Amazonas, Repetto	J. C. Meyrelles	203	Brazil.
Jan. 2	Bg. Orpheie, Alves	J. C. Meyrelles	153	Monte'o

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George Thomas, Responsible Editor.